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Week in Headlines

International

Soviet, British leaders reported progress on expanded trade, Mid-East pacification in London talks; Khrushchev said Eisenhower showed more amicable attitude toward USSR.

U.S. ousted 2 Soviet UN diplomats for pressuring self-exiled Russian sailors to return home.

UN reported Egyptian-Israeli agreement on new Gaza Strip patrol; Khrushchev indorsed UN ban on arms to Mid-East.

Cuban Govt. quashed revolt.

United States

Nixon announced for 2d term. Ex-Vice Pres. Barkley died.

Eisenhower, Dulles met with Congressional leaders to seek support for foreign aid proposals.

President rejected proposals for ban on H-bomb work & tests.

AF Gen. LeMay said Russia threatened to gain air lead by 1960.

Court-martial recommended for sergeant in Parris I. disaster.

Boxing champ Marciano retired.

WORLD AFFAIRS

SOVIET LEADERS

Russians End British Tour

Khrushchev: U.S. Friendlier

Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev, on arrival at Moscow's Central Airport Apr. 30 following a 10-day visit to Britain with Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin [see p. 134B3-135G1], said that Pres. Eisenhower's Apr. 21 speech to the Amer. Soc. of Newspr. Eds. [see p. 135C2] contained "many valuable statements about the possibility of friendship" between the U.S. & USSR and that all disputes could be resolved and trade & cultural relations developed provided there was "good will from both sides."

Score British Laborites

Khrushchev said British Laborites had "posed provocative questions about some Social Democrats allegedly imprisoned in the USSR & the People's Democracies." The questions, he said, were "deliberately fabricated by Labor leaders to curry favor with reactionaries." Premier Bulganin said that the Labor Party was "the only organization we met in England that did everything to worsen relations." [See p. 135D3]

(A British Labor Party meeting Apr. 26 rejected a move to apologize to the Soviet leaders for statements directed at them during a Party dinner Apr. 23. Laborite leader Hugh Gaitskell visited Khrushchev Apr. 26 to renew the question of imprisoned Social Dems. and reported that the meeting ended in disagreement, but "on a friendly note."

Statement Reviews London Talks

Khrushchev & Bulganin had left Britain on a Soviet cruiser Apr. 28 after ending political talks with Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden Apr. 27. A joint Anglo-Soviet communiqué issued in London Apr. 26 said: The talks had "ranged over most of the intl. questions of current concern . . . in a spirit of candor & realism" and had brought "a full & extensive exchange of views"; both powers would take steps to end "the armaments race in all parts of the world" and bring peace to the Middle East; they would support UN efforts "to secure a peaceful settlement, on a mutually acceptable basis, of the dispute between the Arab States & Israel" [see p. 142E3]; the 2 nations would promote improved trade & cultural relations; the Soviet leaders had indicated Russia's willingness to spend 9-11 billion rubles (£800 million-£1 billion) for British goods & equipment, including some items restricted by Britain against shipment to the USSR, and arrangements were made for an Anglo-Soviet study of a detailed list submitted by Bulganin & Khrushchev; no understanding was reached on how to go about "maintaining security in Europe."

(A British Govt. statement issued with the communiqué said that German reunification remained a fundamental aim of British foreign policy & that "no understanding on the means of attaining that end was reached . . . each side maintained its well known position.")

Reds Offer £1 Billion in Trade

Bulganin told a London press conference Apr. 27 that the USSR was prepared to purchase £1 billion ($2.8 billion) worth of British ships, industrial goods & raw materials during the next 5 yrs., only "in the absence of restrictions & trade discriminations" against the USSR. Khrushchev denied at the press conference that his & Bulganin's purpose in visiting Britain had been to drive a wedge between the U.S. & Britain. He observed that a wedge already existed because the U.S. objected to Britain's desire to trade more extensively with the USSR. Bulganin said that, despite "dark moments" in the Eden talks, the world had benefited from the meetings. He reviewed Soviet disarmament proposals made Mar. 27 [see p. 109B1] & cited the Baghdad (METO) Pact as a basic cause of Middle East tension.

Wide World

KHRUSHCHEV BULGANIN

Eden Says More Trade Possible

Prime Min. Eden said in a radio-TV report to the British public Apr. 27 that no "revolutionary agreement" had come out of the talks but that "they could be the beginning of a beginning." He said that Britain was studying the "comprehensive shopping list" brought by the Russians & had found that 2/3 of the goods asked were unaffected by the strategic goods embargo, "so there really is a big scope for increased trade between Russia & ourselves." Eden said agreement reached with the Russians was "greater . . . than I expected" on supporting UN efforts to solve the Arab-Israeli crisis. He assured Britons that "we are not to be parted from our friends, nor will we abandon our vital interests" in dealing with the Soviets. [See p. 74D2]

Extend Tour to Scotland

The Soviet leaders had, between the Eden talks, continued their tour of Britain, attending Apr. 25 a special performance of the Sadlers Wells Ballet and visiting the London tomb of Karl Marx Apr. 26. The Russians paid Edinburgh a brief visit by air Apr. 26, attended a dinner at Edinburgh Castle & received a reportedly "dour" reception from U. of Edinburgh students. The British Forgn. Office & Scotland Yard refused to confirm reports in British papers Apr. 28 that security measures had halted an assassination plot against Bulganin & Khrushchev by 4 East European emigres. [See p. 135F1]

●

Satellites Reflect Changes

Developments in East European satellite countries in the wake of the Soviet CP's downgrading of Stalin & denunciation of purges carried out during his regime [see p. 145D3]:

Czechoslovakia—Prague radio said Apr. 25 that Dep. Premier & Defense

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Min. Alexej Cepicka, son-in-law of the late Pres. Gottwald, had been "relieved of his posts because of mistakes & shortcomings" & Bohumil Lomski named Defense Min. [see Vol. XV, p. 140F3]. Premier Viliam Siroky said Apr. 13 in Prague that "certain manifestations of anti-semitism" & Titoism had been wrongly introduced into the 1952 trial of ex-Czech CP Secy. Gen. Rudolph Slansky & 13 others, but that the main charges against Slansky & ex-Forgn. Min. Vladimir Clementis still stood. Siroky said ex-Dep. Forgn. Mins. Artur London & Vavro Hajdu & ex-Dep. Forgn. Trade Min. Evzan Loebl, all tried with Slansky, were being released & that a pardon was being studied for Israeli citizen Mordecai Oren [see Vol. XII, pp. 370G-J, 378H]. The Czech trade union paper *Prace* said Apr. 25 that a wave of officially-initiated anti-semitism had followed the Slansky trial, that World War II veterans of Western armies had faced discrimination & that huge police political dossiers had followed Czechs "almost to the grave."

Hungary—CP First Secy. Matyas Rakosi announced Mar. 29 the posthumous rehabilitation of ex-Forgn. Min. Laszlo Rajk & "other comrades" tried & executed with him in 1949 on charges of Titoism & treason [see Vol. IX, pp. 331P, 347B-C]. Rakosi also said that "former Social Democrats who have been condemned" were being freed after review of their cases by a Special Comm. of the Justice Min. appointed in 1955 to study the Rajk trials. A Mar. 29 Belgrade dispatch said that Rajk co-defendant Lazar Brankov had been released [see Vol. IX, p. 309M]. The Viennese paper *Kleines Volksblatt* said Mar. 24 that Archbishop Joseph Groesz had been freed by the Hungarian Govt. [see Vol. XI, p. 204G]. (Hungarian Agri. Min. officials said Apr. 30 that the first 5-yr. plan to collectivize Hungary's farms had "proved incorrect" and that the 19% of land tilled by collectives & 10.9% by state farms would be raised to 66% in the 2d 5-yr. plan (1956-60). The new 5-yr. plan called for raising industrial output by 50% to 52% through electrification [see Vol. XV, p. 222B3]. The U.S. State Dept. said Apr. 12 that Hungary had agreed Mar. 27 to accept emergency food aid offered by the U.S. after the 1955-56 winter cold wave.) [See p. 60C-D1]

Poland—State Council (Cabt.) changes announced Apr. 27: ex-Forgn. Min. Stanislaw Skrzeszewski as Cabt. Secy.; ex-Cabt. Secy. Marian Rybicki as Prosecutor Gen.; Jan Domanski as a Cabt. member; Kazimierz Mikhail as Local Govt. Min. to replace Wladyslaw Baranowski, new Polish CP Education Dept. chief. Rybicki succeeded Stefan Kalinowski, ousted as Prosecutor Apr. 20 with State Farm Min. Stanislaw Radkiewicz & Chief Military Prosecutor Gen. Stanislaw Zarakowski. Warsaw Radio said Apr. 6 that Edward Ochab, named CP First Secy. Mar. 20, had announced the exoneration & release of ex-CP Secy. Gen. Wladislaw Gomulka, ex-Dep. Premier Gen. Marjan Spichalski, ex-Dep. Defense Min. Gen. Waclaw Komar & others jailed in 1951 & 1953 on charges of Titoism [see Vol. XI, p. 358C]. Ouster of Justice Min. Henryk Swiatkowski & Culture Min. Wlodzinierz Sokorski (replaced by Karol Kuryluk) was announced Apr. 21. The Govt. said Apr. 22 that an amnesty was in preparation for 70,000 political & criminal prisoners (30,000 to be freed & given full rights). An announcement Apr. 28 said full rights & pensions would be given veterans of Gen. (Tadeusz Komorowski) Bor's Polish Home Army which served under Western orders & staged the Warsaw uprising during World War II. [See Vol. IV, pp. 311E, 317J]

U.S. Ousts Reds Over Exiles

The U.S. State Dept. announced Apr. 28 that 3d Secy. Nikolai Turkin & attaché Aleksandr K. Guryanov of the Soviet UN delegation had been expelled from the U.S. for "particularly objectionable" acts in connection with the return to Russia Apr. 7 of 5 former seamen of the Soviet tanker *Tuapse*. A U.S. note handed Soviet Amb.-to-U.S. Georgi N. Zarubin said Russian Amb.-to-UN Arkady A. Sobolev also had intervened to bring about the sailors' departure. The U.S. requested that Sobolev & his staff be instructed "to adhere to their recognized functions."

The 5 seamen (Aleksander P. Shirin, Mikhail P. Shishin, Valentine Y. Lukashov, Viktor D. Ryabenko, Nikolai I. Vaganov) were among 9 *Tuapse* crewmen admitted to the U.S. Oct. 22, 1955 [see Vol. XV, p. 367B3] after their vessel was seized by Chinese Nationalists in June, 1954 [see Vol. XIV, p. 215F2]. The 5, after weeks of reported pressure & threats by Soviet UN delegation members, appeared at N.Y. Intl. Airport Apr. 7 accompanied by a large group identified as Soviet UN & consular employees and boarded a plane for Helsinki, after a brief hearing before the U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service.

The 5 seamen told a Moscow news conference Apr. 26 they had requested U.S. asylum to escape "tortures" at the hands of the Chinese Nationalists & had planned later to escape the "so-called free [U.S.] way of life." They denied that Soviet agents had coerced their return & claimed that U.S. agents had tried "all means" to make them stay in New York.

3 other former *Tuapse* crewmen told a hearing of the U.S. Senate Internal Security Subcom. in Washington Apr. 28 that the 5 returnees had lied in saying their return was "voluntary." The 3 said they believed the 5 had been "kidnapped." The 4 *Tuapse* crewmen remaining in the U.S. rejected repatriation appeals from Soviet Amb. Zarubin at an Immigration & Naturalization Service hearing Apr. 27 in Washington.

MIDDLE EAST

Gaza Truce Patrol Planned

The UN Truce Supervisory Org. said May 1 in Jerusalem that Israel & Egypt had agreed to proposals made by UN truce chief Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns for establishment of fixed UN truce observation posts on either side of the Gaza Strip frontier, to be supplemented "when necessary" by mobile UN truce patrols, subject to strict Israeli conditions on movement near the frontier. [See p. 133C1]

UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld had talked in Cairo Apr. 28-30 with Egyptian Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser & Forgn. Min. Mahmoud Fawzi about general cease fire provisions. Israeli Forgn. Min. Moshe Sharett Apr. 29 protested against renewed violence in the Gaza Strip area, where 2 Israelis were killed & one wounded Apr. 29. Israel reported that an investigation of one incident, with UN observers participating, showed an Israeli settler had been killed & mutilated by Gaza border infiltrators guarded by Egyptian troops.

Cairo dispatches said Apr. 26 that Egypt had accepted all UN cease-fire terms and that Nasser had proposed a 500 yd. withdrawal of all troops from both sides of the Arab-Israeli armistice line. Israel reportedly had rejected the rollback plan [see p. 133B2] on grounds that it would leave Israeli frontier settlements unprotected.

Hammarskjold Continues Tour

Hammarskjöld conferred with Jordanian King Hussein & Premier Samir el-Rifai in Amman Apr. 25-26, and with Lebanese Pres. Camille Chamoun & Forgn. Min. Selim Lahoud in Beirut Apr. 27.

(The Israeli-Jordanian Mixed Armistice Comm. voted 2-1 Apr. 26 to condemn Jordan for deaths of 4 Israelis whose car was ambushed near Jordan's frontier Apr. 23, "apparently by 8 armed aggressors.") [See p. 133D2]

After his Cairo talks Apr. 29-30, Hammarskjöld met with Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion & Forgn. Min. Sharett in Jerusalem Apr. 30-May 1 to discuss a reported deadlock on cease-fire enforcement by Israel & Syria. UN informants said May 1 that Syria had demanded that Israel not resume work on its Jordan River irrigation project in the Israeli-Syrian demilitarized zone. [See p. 133E1]

Khrushchev for Halting Arms

Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev said in answering an Apr. 27 London news conference question on the possible halting of Soviet-block arms shipments to the Middle East: "If it were possible to agree, through the UN or otherwise, that [arms shipment to the Mid-East] would not take place, we . . . would be prepared to take part in such an undertaking which would help to bring about peace in troubled areas of the world." Khrushchev said that, "as a matter of fact, our own country does not ship arms to anybody. We would like it if there were no shipments at all, but such shipments are taking place." [See p. 141B2]

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THE PRESIDENT

Presses Foreign Aid Program

Pres. Eisenhower & State Secy. Dulles met Apr. 30 with the Democratic chairmen & leading Republicans of the Senate & House foreign affairs committees to urge adoption of Admin. foreign aid proposals as perhaps the key tool of U.S. foreign policy.

Chrmn. James P. Richards (D., S.C.) of the House Forgn. Affairs Com. said later that "we entered a wide area of agreement." Chrmn. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. reported "no irreconcilable differences" between the Admin. & Congress members. Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R., N.J.) & Rep. Robert B. Chiperfield (R., Ill.) also participated. General agreement was reported on the President's & George's plans for a citizens' committee to study the entire foreign aid situation.*

Dulles Explains Program's Need

Dulles had reported to the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. earlier Apr. 30 that Mr. Eisenhower had told him that appreciable reduction of the President's aid program "would gravely endanger the [U.S.] security."

This program, running to $4.9 billion for fiscal 1957, represented only about 10% of the cost of "a national insurance policy . . . against a serious & evident threat from the Soviet Communists," Dulles said. The remaining 90% was to be spent on the U.S. military establishment.

Dulles said that he, Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson & the Joint Chiefs of Staff shared Mr. Eisenhower's conviction that "this expenditure is necessary for the [U.S.] security." He said Congress had agreed with this view in the past and therefore had appropriated funds to sustain the program at the same & even "much higher" rates in previous years. [See pp. 92A1-D2, 112B-G1]

Warning on Red 'New Look'

"Nothing has yet happened to make it prudent to terminate or curtail the present [aid] program," Dulles continued. He reiterated that "the Soviet Communist 'new look' did not warrant our curtailing our mutual security program." He said:

"It is true that Soviet policies & doctrine now seem to put less emphasis on violence, and that is encouraging. The danger of general war seems somewhat less. . . . [but] the danger of violence has receded . . . because the network of mutual security treaties, sustained by our mutual security program & backed by our mobile striking power, makes it unprofitable for the Soviets to follow their old policies of violence. . . . If we want them to continue to desist from violence, we had better continue doing the things which have led them to desist. . . . The Soviets have by no means lost the capacity to be violent, and their old policies could quickly reappear if we faltered in the policies which have checked them." The aid program "could . . . be curtailed if there were an effective plan for supervised limitation or armament, "such as the U.S. was "trying persistently to get. . . . But it could not honestly be said that there are good prospects of early success." [See p. 135G1-B2]

Dulles said the Soviet aid program "is not very far different from ours as far as amounts are concerned." He estimated USSR aid to Red China at several billion dollars and economic-&-technical aid "to 3 countries, mostly neutrals," at some $600 million. The Soviet record of delivering on promises was "fairly good," Dulles reported. [See p. 134E1-F2]

Dispute Over Cut & Increase

Dulles explained that the Eisenhower Admin. had been able to ask for lower authorizations when it first took office because it had unspent funds from Truman Admin. requests but that the fiscal 1957 request was 40% higher than the previous year's because such funds were running low.

Sen. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) asked whether the low earlier requests were made "to create an illusion that this program was being cut down" by "great efficiency." He asked why the Admin. was asking for the increase if it had achieved "peace & prosperity," as it claimed. Dulles replied that "we have peace because we have this program, but if we do not continue the program, we will not have peace nor prosperity."

(Criticism of the Admin. for draining the foreign aid "pipeline" had been voiced by Reps. Richards & Edna F. Kelly (D., N.Y.) Mar. 21 during House Forgn. Affairs Com. questioning of Intl. Cooperation Dir. John B. Hollister & Asst. Def. Secy. Gordon Gray. Mrs. Kelly said the Eisenhower Admin. had tried "to balance the budget" with military aid funds the Truman Admin. had requested. Hollister said the decision had not been his. He & Gray agreed that the "lead time" situation in military aid had become "serious" and that the pipeline had to be refilled [see p. 92D1]. Hollister reported cutting economic aid costs and closing ICA offices in Oslo, Brussels, The Hague, Lisbon & Copenhagen. The only remaining ICA offices in Europe would be in Spain & Yugoslavia, he said.)

UN Aid Plan Drafted

Pres. Eisenhower's aides were reported Apr. 30 to have drafted a plan for the U.S. to make $80 million available to the UN for foreign aid. The USSR was to be asked to do likewise, but Soviet compliance was not to be a condition of the U.S. grant.

Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. favored the plan as a way to end suspicion of U.S. motives in offering aid and as a means of preventing U.S.-USSR aid competition.

Aswan Dam Aid Opposed

Sen. George, reiterating his opposition to long-term foreign aid commitments [see p. 36D2], came out specifically Apr. 27 & 29 against U.S. financial support for the 18-yr. $1.3 billion Aswan High Dam project in Egypt. He called it "ill-advised" & "wholly inconsistent" for the U.S. to embark on such a project in the situation currently existing between Israel & the Arab states, among whom Egypt was "at the spearhead."

George said Apr. 27 that the Aswan Dam would make 2 million acres available for cotton growing and thereby cut into U.S. cotton exports. He opposed seeking an Egyptian stipulation that the land would not be used for cotton because this would be "tying strings" to aid and therefore wrong in principle. George Apr. 29 expressed doubt that large Middle East aid expenditure would help settle Arab-Israeli disputes. [See p. 134G1]

(Sen. Allen J. Ellender [D., La.] had said Mar. 24, in a radio broadcast recorded for Louisiana stations, that he would fight "to cut all economic aid" from Admin. requests.)

On H-Bomb Tests, Missiles

Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 25 rejected proposals of Adlai E. Stevenson & Atomic Energy Comm. member Thomas E. Murray that the U.S. halt its hydrogen bomb tests.†

The President, at his press conference, called it "a paradox to urge that we work just as hard as we know how on the guided missile [for delivering the H-bomb] and that we stop all research on the hydrogen bomb, because one without the other is useless."

"We go ahead with this hydrogen bomb," Mr. Eisenhower said, "not to make a bigger bang, not to cause more destruction, [but] to find out ways & means in which you can limit it, make it useful in defensive purposes, or shooting against a fleet of airplanes that are coming over,‡ to reduce fallout, to make it more of a military weapon and less one just of mass destruction. We know we can make them big. We are not interested in that any more. . . . I think research without test is perfectly useless, a waste of money."

The President hinted that he doubted Russia was close to an intercontinental H-bomb missile, as Soviet CP chief Nikita S. Khrushchev had claimed [see p. 134B-C3]. "I know of no reason . . . the Soviets should be making misstatements in this field" and "I don't accuse them of any such thing," Mr. Eisenhower said. But he pointed out the "very, very long distance between a laboratory . . . capability of doing something and making

*Appointment of a bipartisan committee to study thoroughly the whole foreign aid picture had been proposed in Pittsburgh Apr. 12 by Paul G. Hoffman, Studebaker-Packard Corp. chrmn. & ex-Marshall Plan administrator, at the opening session of a 4-day Natl. Study Conf. on the Church & Economic Life (sponsored by the Natl. Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.). [See p. 139C2]

†Murray had suggested to a Senate Forgn. Relations subcommittee Apr. 12 that the U.S. stop testing H-bombs and limit size & number of bombs in its atomic stockpile without waiting for any Russian agreement. He said U.S. A-weapons already "are large enough"—and possibly "too large"—for war use since "our moral tradition does not permit us to use nuclear weapons on an indiscriminate scale." But he warned that it would be "sheer folly to be maneuvered into a blanket renunciation of the use of all types of nuclear weapons." Soviet demands to "ban the bomb" were "false idealism," he said. [See p. 137G2]

‡The House Appropriations Com. May 1 released April testimony in which Lt. Gen. James M. Gavin, chief of the Army's Research & Dvpt. Mission, revealed that the Army was developing missiles expected to be able to stop most enemy bombers before they reached U.S. shores. He also predicted development of "an anti-missile missile," which "we expect . . . to be able to defeat the ICBM [intercontinental ballistic missile] & the IRBM [intermediate range ballistic missile], but it is going to be a rough job." [See p. 114E1]

. . . a really efficient, effective instrument of war."

The President insisted that the U.S. was doing about as much as it could—was "working at top speed"—in the missile field. "But there are only so many scientists; there are only so many facilities, and you get to a point where mere expenditure of money . . . does no good." He noted that long-range missiles were complicated, "very expensive" and that "it will take a long time to produce them even after the secret is first achieved." "One of the great reasons" for trying to beat Russia in this field was "psychological," he said. He called the missile "a reinforcement" of an existing "capacity for destruction." [See pp. 137E3, 113B3-114C1]

(Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy [R., Wis.] demanded in a Senate speech Apr. 25 that the U.S. speed up its missile program. He denounced Stevenson for suggesting an H-test ban. Sen. Albert A. Gore [D., Tenn.] demanded in a Senate speech Apr. 26 a "crash program" to keep the U.S. from losing "the atomic power race" to Russia. Gore, who in 1954 had helped lead a 13-day filibuster against an Admin. bill giving private industry sole responsibility for building atomic reactors, called attention to the fact that "no licenses [for reactors] have been issued, no construction has been started, no construction permits have been issued" [see Vol. XIV, p. 253E1-C3]. Gore urged Congress to order the Atomic Energy Comm. to build 6 atomic power plants scattered through the U.S.) [See p. 107E3]

CONGRESS

LeMay Sees Soviet Air Lead

Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, Strategic Air Command chief, predicted Apr. 30 that "under our present plans & programs," Russia "will have a greater [air] striking power than we will have" in the 1958-60 period. LeMay's prediction was made in testimony before a Senate Armed Services subcommittee headed by Sen. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.), which had opened hearings Apr. 16 on the state of U.S. airpower, including guided missiles.

LeMay testified that, on the basis of intelligence estimates, Russia was "producing Bears & Bisons [long-range bombers] at a combined rate substantially higher than we are producing B-52s [the newest U.S. jet bomber, roughly the counterpart of the Bison]." "We believe we now have the capability of winning any war the Soviets might start," LeMay said. "We are not capable of winning it without this country receiving very serious damage. 4 years ago we could have won . . . without . . . comparatively serious damage."

Defense Secy. Wilson conceded at a press conference May 1 that Russia was producing more long-range bombers than the U.S., which was turning out 5 B-52s a month. But he refused to discuss LeMay's testimony about 1958-60 comparative striking power. He called LeMay a "dedicated specialist" of the sort that "usually gets pretty well sold on his own part of the business." Wilson revealed that the recent order to speed B-52 output would make it possible for the AF to strengthen its heavy bomber wings from 30 planes each to 45. He predicted that in 4 years the U.S. would buttress its bombing force with "missile wings.") [See pp. 143C3-144B2, 119B-C1]

Airpower Probe Developments

Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, first witness at the Senate airpower inquiry, testified Apr. 16 that the key to defense was a "force in being" adequate to resist any attack immediately. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, 2d witness, predicted Apr. 16 that "if World War III comes, the first attack will be launched against the United States" and that "unless we can powerfully & decisively retaliate, we cannot hope to break the enemy's might" while building up U.S. strength. [See p. 126B3]

Gen. Carl Spaatz, retired ex-AF Chief of Staff, told the subcommittee Apr. 20 that the AF "in being at this very moment is adequate to meet any threat that Russia could put in the air today" but that the U.S. was not building air & anti-submarine strength adequate to meet a Red air-submarine attack "4 or 5 years from now." He expressed "grave concern" at what he considered lack of top priority for developing an intercontinental missile. Adm. Robert B. Carney, retired ex-Chief of Naval Operations, told the subcommittee Apr. 20 that research & development were the "guts of the whole business" of beating Russia in modern weapons output.

LeMay & Brig. Gen. Horace Wade, SAC personnel chief, testified Apr. 27 that lack of trained manpower, due to "low pay" & inadequate benefits, would mean that 6 planes in each wing (200 planes in the entire 1,500-plane B-47 striking force) would not be ready for instant duty in case of attack.

Gen. Earle E. Partridge, Air Defense commander, testified in secret Apr. 30 (according to sketchy reports made public May 1) that Russia had a new jet bomber capable of flying higher than any U.S. interceptor but that new supersonic U.S. interceptors that were to be operational soon would overcome this.

(AF Secy. Donald A. Quarles reported in a letter to the Senate Armed Services Com. Apr. 13 that the AF planned to add 80 B-52s to its production schedule; cost: $230 million. He said the AF also wanted $18½ million for 4 or 5 B-52 dispersal bases.)

(The Senate Preparedness Subcom. reported Apr. 22 that the $265 million Navy expenditure on the F-3-H Demon fighter planes was a "total loss" but that the Navy "may not validly be criticized" for deciding in wartime to build the airframe before it had a "proven" engine for it. Delivery of a successor plane, the F-3-H2, did not make the original project a success, as "Navy people" claimed, the subcommittee said.) [See Vol. XV, pp. 368D8-369B1]

Democrats Offer Farm Bill

A Democratic farm bill (HR10875) was introduced by Chrmn. Harold D. Cooley (D., N.C.) of the House Agri. Com. Apr. 27 to replace the measure vetoed by Pres. Eisenhower. The new bill authorized a soil bank but not the $500 million advance soil-bank payments Mr. Eisenhower requested. It was approved unanimously by the Agri. Com. Apr. 30, cleared by the Rules Com. May 1.

The new bill omitted rigid 90%-of-parity price supports, "dual parity" and the 2-price plans for wheat & rice—features opposed by the Admin. in the original bill and the cause of its veto. Cooley, responding Apr. 26 to Republican opposition threatening to tie up the bill, deleted also a proposal for subsidy payments amounting to the difference between Admin. support levels & 90% of parity for corn, wheat, cotton, rice, peanuts, small feed grains & dairy products. Rep. W. R. Poage (D., Tex.), author of the subsidy provision, introduced it as a separate bill Apr. 27.

Before approval by the Agri. Com., a GOP proposal to provide authority for the advance soil-bank payments was defeated Apr. 30 by 19-15 straight party vote. [See p. 136D1-F3]

House Passes Roads Bill

A 13-yr. $51.86 billion highway construction bill (HR10650) was passed by 388-19 House vote (only 15 Southern Democrats & 4 Republicans opposed) and sent to the Senate Apr. 27. It provided for higher taxes on gasoline, tires, trucks, buses & trailers to help pay for it, and the Public Roads Bureau estimated that the tax increase would average out to $8.83 per motorist each year. $37.61 billion of the total cost would be payed by the Fed. Govt., $14¼ billion by the states. Actual construction would be handled by the states. $24.825 billion of the federal & $2.758 billion of the state expenditures would be for completion of a 40,000-mi. interstate highway system. [See p. 38B-C1]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Nixon to Run for 2d Term

Vice Pres. Nixon called on Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 26 to inform him that he was a candidate for renomination. Nixon then told newsmen of his decision, and White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty said the President had asked him to announce that he was "delighted." Nixon said it had taken him so long to decide because he wanted to do what "was in the best interests of the success of the President in his campaign for reelection and for the continued success of the President's Administration." [See p. 138D-E1]

Marine Faces Court-Martial

A Marine Corps Court of Inquiry in Washington recommended in a report made public May 1 that S/Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon face a Navy Dept. court-martial in connection with the drowning of 6 Marine recruits at Parris Island Marine Base Apr. 8. The inquiry report, made to the House Armed Services Com., said: McKeon had drunk an unknown quantity of vodka while on duty and in the

presence of a recruit Apr. 8; he knew certain of his platoon members could not swim; in threatening to order a march into the swamps to discipline the platoon for minor disorderliness, he had stated that "those who couldn't swim would drown & those who could would be eaten by sharks"; he had taken no measures to ascertain the depth of the water. High tide 2 hrs. before the marines entered the water was 7.3 ft.) The report affirmed that night marches were not included in recruit training and that McKeon had no authority to take punitive measures against any member of his platoon. The Court of Inquiry also recommended that Sgts. Elwyn B. Scarborough & Richard J. King, who had been drinking with McKeon, be disciplined by the base commander.

Marine Corps commandant Gen. Randolph McCall Pate, who discussed the McKeon case before the House Armed Services Com. May 1, announced that Maj. Gen. Joseph C. Burger, Parris Island commander would be transferred to Camp Lejeune, N. C. because he had viewed the case simply as a manslaughter action & not one involving the whole corps. Maj. Gen. Homer L. Litzenberg, Camp Lejeune commander was assigned to Parris Island. Pate made further recommendation for the greater supervision of non-commissioned officers & of the entire recruit training program. He declared that "hazing or any other form of treatment incompatible with accepted American standards of human dignity" would be eliminated. He was complimented by Congressmen on the Corps' actions on the McKeon case.

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Alger Hiss told 200 Princeton U. students Apr. 26 he doubted that the 20th century was the century of Communism. He declared that the Geneva Conference was founded on the recognition of the suicidal potentiality of nuclear war and this fact might prove more enduring than the high hopes of the Yalta Conference. Hiss spoke at the invitation of Princeton's student Amer. Whig-Cliosophic debating society. In response to numerous protests, Princeton Pres. Harold W. Dodds refused Apr. 25 to cancel Hiss' invitation because "education includes the freedom to make mistakes . . . and to accept responsibility." Only anti-Hiss incident Apr. 26 was distribution about the campus of 100 paper Hallowe'en lanterns, each with a photostatic print of a Woodstock typewriter & a roll of microfilm, both of which had figured in his perjury conviction. [See Vol. XV, p. 324E3]

FOREIGN

Morocco. Istiqlal Party Secy. Gen. Ahmed Balafrej was named Forgn. Min. in Rabat Apr. 24. [See p. 78E1] . . . French & Moroccan officials agreed in Paris Apr. 24 on formation of a 12,000-15,000 man Moroccan Army, led largely by French officers from Moroccan French Army units & "Army of Liberation" guerrillas. [See p. 110E2] . . . Clashes in Larache, Spanish Morocco Apr. 18 between rival Moroccan political groups left 6 killed & 18 wounded. Assassins killed 4 persons Apr. 19-23 in French Morocco, 3 reportedly for political reasons. . . . Rabat dispatches said Apr. 29 that of the 30% deficit in the $288 million 1955 French Moroccan budget, 10% would be borrowed & 20% provided by France. The 1956 deficit was expected to be greater, with anticipated 1956 Moroccan state revenues of 80 billion fr. not expected to last beyond May. [See p. 136C2] . . . 9 Moroccan representatives caused suspension of the Tangier Intl. Legislature Apr. 30 by walking out over a minor procedural matter. Paris dispatches said Apr. 27 that about 40 tons of gold ($50 million worth) had been taken from Tangier to Switzerland by financiers fearful that the city would be turned over to Morocco & the Intl. Zone's free trade in gold & currency would be suspended.

Spain. Generalissimo Francisco Franco told Seville Falangists Apr. 29 that his critics were "enemies of the state" who were attempting to break Spanish unity. He promised Spanish workers they would have not only higher wages but "something more important — participation in management & a share of the profits." [See p. 130B-E1]. Franco outlined his plans for a monarchist regime after his death. He warned that "the monarchy cannot live without the Falange." [See Vol. XV, p. 219D1] . . . Madrid reports said Apr. 30 that 30,000-40,000 workers still were locked out in Bilbao in retaliation for slowdowns that had cut production to 40% in some mills. San Sebastian plants were ordered reopened Apr. 20 after 16 invoked lockouts for slowdowns Apr. 18 [see p. 130B-E1]. 4 students were convicted by a Madrid court Apr. 30 & sentenced to one yr. in jail & fined $600 as anti-state strike propagandists. 4 other young Spaniards were given 6 mo. terms & smaller fines in Madrid Apr. 25 on similar charges after depositions were made in their defense by ex-Madrid U. Rector Pedro Lain Entralgo, ex-Madrid U. Law Dean Manuel Torres Lopez & Falangist writer Dionosio Ridruejo. [See p. 130E-F1]

USSR. The Central Statistical Board said Apr. 24 that Soviet industrial production had increased 85% during the 5th 5 yr. plan (1951-55). It listed 1955 production totals: steel—45 million tons; pig iron—33 million tons; coal—391 million tons; oil—71 million tons; electricity—170 billion KW; automobiles—455,000; clocks & watches —19.7 million; radio & TV sets—4 million; sewing machines—1.6 million; bicycles—2.9 million; shoes—299 million pair [see p. 122G2]. The report also said 1,867,000 Russians were attending colleges & universities & 2,681,000 technicians had graduated 1951-55 [see p. 130B2]. Plans for relocation of Soviet industry to Siberia were said to have remained unfulfilled. [see p. 22G2] . . . Soviet CP Secy. Leonid I. Brezhnev said over the North Korean radio that 1955 Soviet grain production had totaled 100 million metric tons (10 to 15 million tons less than previously claimed), the *N.Y. Times* reported Apr. 29 Brezhnev set a 1960 grain goal of 160 million metric tons. [See p. 130C2] . . . Moscow reports Apr. 21 disclosed that Soviet economist Eugen S. Varga had said in the theoretic journal *Kommunist* that the capitalist world still faced a depression but it would be "not so profound as from 1929 to 1933." [See p. 58C2] . . . Marshals Georgi K. Zhukov & Semyon K. Timoshenko called in the Apr. 27 Defense Min. organ *Krasnaya Zvezda* for tighter discipline in the Soviet armed forces. [See p. 57D3] . . . Moscow & Rome press reports said Apr. 24 that the Soviet cruiser *Novosibirsk* sank with undetermind loss of lives after hitting a mine in either the Black or Baltic sea in Oct. 1955. . . . The Soviet Govt. was said Apr. 25 to have cut bureaucratic & professional salaries up to 50% in an effort to reduce the wage gap between Russian workers & administrators. [See p. 106C2] . . . Vol. 39 of the *Great Soviet Encyclopedia* appeared in Moscow Apr. 20 with a 97-pp. illustrated article on the U.S. . . . The annual bullion review of Samuel Montagu & Co., London, Apr. 30 estimated Soviet gold reserves at 200 million ounces ($7 billion worth), 2d only to the U.S. The USSR's annual gold production was estimated at 10 million ounces. Soviet gold sales for 1955 were listed as 2 million ounces [See Vol. XV, p. 153A2] . . . The A. Y. Vishinsky Institute's magazine *Soviet State & Law* Apr. 22 denounced trial-by-confession techniques credited to the late First Dep. Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky as "a glaring violation of the principles of Socialist legality." The Supreme Soviet Presidium Apr. 23 revealed creation of a special division in the chief prosecutor's office to check activities of the state security court & prison systems. [See p. 49D3] . . . AP reported Apr. 21 that an estimated 100 persons were killed in Tiflis rioting Mar. 9 (3d anniversary of Stalin's death) when demonstrators charged the city's post office & were fired on by troops. [See p. 87C1] . . . Rev. Dr. Eugene Carlson Blake, Chrmn. of the Natl. Council of Churches, head of the U.S. Presbyterian church & leader of a March Protestant delegation to the USSR, said Apr. 18 that the Russian churches were allies in the war on materialism but loyal to the Soviet in the contest between East & West. [See Vol. XV, p. 240F2]

LATIN AMERICA

Cuba. The Cuban Army's Domingo Goicuria base (near Matanzas, 60 mi. east of Havana) was attacked unsuccessfully Apr. 29 by 100 civilians armed with machineguns & grenades. 15 civilians & 4 soldiers were reported killed. Govt. troops rounded up suspected revolutionists in Matanzas & Havana, among them ex-Pres. Carlos Prío Socarrás [see Vol. XIV, p. 188D1], who had been exiled in 1952 but recently returned under a general amnesty. Prío was released Apr. 30 after questioning. A decree Apr. 30 by Pres. Fulgencio Batista suspended constitutional guaranties for 45 days and imposed press & radio censorship. 40

Army officers were retired & several transferred to other posts May 1. Lt. Col. Fermin C. Cowley was appointed May 1 military attaché to the U.S. & Canada to replace Col. Ramon Burquin Lopez who had been court-martialed as a member of a coup & sentenced to 8 years in prison. [See p. 123G2]

Argentina. Pres. Pedro E. Aramburu restored Argentina's original Liberal Constitution of 1853 May 1, after abolishing the Perónist 1949 charter. The 1853 Constitution barred a president from succeeding himself & protected foreign investments from nationalization. Aramburu also promised free trade union elections and declared that joining a union would no longer be compulsory. Communist and Socialist Labor Party groups held May Day rallies for the first time in 10 years. Communist leaders predicted that the number of card-carrying members in Argentina, now estimated at 20,000, would reach 100,000 by the end of 1956. [See p. 103B1, 87C2]

ECONOMICS

U.S. consumer price (cost of living) index rose .1% from mid-Feb. to mid-Mar. to 114.7% of the 1947-49 average due to seasonally higher food prices, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Apr. 25. [See p. 114G2] . . . **Net spendable earnings** in mid-Mar. as reported by the BLS Apr. 25: $72.10 a week for a worker with 3 dependents, $64.77 for a worker with no dependents —a gain of 33¢ over mid-Feb., $2.70 over Mar. 1955. [See p. 105G2] . . . **U.S. gross natl. product** reached a record annual rate of $399 billion in Jan.-Mar., the President's Joint Com. on the Economic report estimated Apr. 19. [See p. 27D2] . . . **AT&T** announced Apr. 18 it would spend $2.1 billion this year on expansion of its facilities. [See pp. 45E-F3, 31C2]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Press. The Amer. Newspaper Publishers Assn. convention in New York Apr. 24-26 received committee reports (a) urging research to "find ways to make mechanical operations more efficient" to hold down newspaper labor costs (estimated at 55%-60% of all publishing costs) and (b) attributing newspaper labor troubles to rising costs & union demands for more control over production methods. William Dwight, *Holyoke* (Mass.) *Transcript-Telegram* pres., was elected ANPA pres. Crawford H. Greenewalt, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. pres., told the ANPA Apr. 26 that modern technology & demands of society would require "increasing rather than decreasing" the number of large business firms to assemble adequate units of "talent, manpower & resources."

(The U.S. Justice Dept. announced Apr. 26 that its anti-trust suit in New York against the ANPA & 5 other newspaper, magazine & advertising associations had been settled under a consent decree. The ANPA agreed to abstain from actions designed to fix ad agency commissions, require agency rebates & fee splitting, control publisher relations with agencies or with advertisers not represented by agencies.) [See Vol. XV, p. 187F1] . . . The Amer. Soc. of Newspaper Eds., ending a 3-day convention in Washington Apr. 21, elected Jenkin Lloyd Jones, 44, of the *Tulsa* (Okla.) *Tribune* as ASNE pres. ASNE members polled Apr. 21 voted, 68-12, that recent Soviet policy shifts had lessened the danger of World War III and, 54-27, that the U.S. was losing the Cold War. The ASNE Freedom of Info. Com. reported Apr. 18 improvement the past year in policies of the President & Cabt. officers in free flow of Govt. news but a "spreading secrecy" on military matters. The report commended the investigation of Govt. suppression of news conducted by Rep. John E. Moss' (D., Calif.) House Govt. Operations Subcom. [See pp. 135C2, 41D1; Vol. XV, 180D3]. . . AP directors, meeting in New York Apr. 24, reelected Robt. McLean, *Phila. Evening Bulletin* pres., as AP pres. [See p. 135E3; Vol. XV, p. 150E] . . . United Press reported at its annual meeting in New York Apr. 23 a gain of 122 clients last year to a total of 4,654. [See Vol. XV, p. 150F3] . . . Intl. News Service reported at its annual meeting in New York Apr. 24 a gain of 213 clients last year. [See Vol. XV, p. 356A3] . . . The Ayer Cup for excellence in typography, makeup & printing was awarded in Philadelphia Apr. 19 to the *Rutland (Vt.) Herald.* [See Vol. XV, p. 150G3]

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Sir Thomas Walsingham's tomb in Chiselhurst, Kent, Eng., was opened May 1 in a search for evidence that Christopher Marlowe wrote Shakespeare's plays. The tomb proved to be empty and a vault beneath it, believed to contain Walsingham's body, was not opened. Literary critic Calvin Hoffman, who had instituted the search, declared that he would continue his efforts to prove that Marlowe authored Shakespeare's works. [See p. 6G3] . . . **Harvard U. Observatory** dedicated Apr. 28 a $200,000, 24-ft. radio telescope with aluminum mesh antenna 60 ft. in diameter in Harvard, Mass. [See p. 20G1] . . .

NEW BOOKS

Comfort Me With Apples. By Peter De Vries. Comedy of hack journalist in exurbanite town struggling with sluggard brother-in-law, a convict & knowledge he will never write Restoration plays. Apr. 26. (Little, Brown, 280 pp., $3.50)*

Bay Window Bohemia. By Oscar Lewis. Wild young poets & artists in pre-Great Fire San Francisco. Apr. 19. (Doubleday, 284 pp., $3.95)†

Double Exposure. By Theo Fleischman. Satire of mouse-like French Govt. clerk who finds himself possessed by soul of Napoleonic general. Apr. 27. (Vanguard, 249 pp., $3.50)

The Cup Of Fury. By Upton Sinclair. How liquor helped ruin Edna St. Vincent Millay, Isadora Duncan, Sherwood Anderson, Dreiser, F. Scott Fitzgerald. Apr. 23. (Channel Press, 190 pp., $3)†

Hill Of The Rooster. By Curry Holden. 2 Yaqui (Mexican Indian) children escape Diaz' massacre of their people, later marry & lead revolt against Mexicans. Apr. 23. (Holt, 319 pp., $3.95)*

The Long Walk. By Slavomir Rawicz as told to Ronald Dowling. Siberian prisoners escape, walk 4,000 mi. through blizzard & desert to India. Apr. 25. (Harper, 240 pp., $350)†

The Man Who Elected Lincoln. By Jay Monaghan. Portrait of Chas. Ray, Chicago Tribune ed. who claimed to have formulated some of Lincoln's most cherished credos. Apr. 23. (Bobbs-Merrill, 334 pp., $4.50)†

Sickles The Incredible. By W. A. Swanberg. Biog. of Civil War Gen. Danl. Edw. Sickles, flamboyant lover, killer, soldier & diplomat. Apr. 27. (Scribners, 433 pp., $6)†

LEADING APRIL FILMS

New York Releases

The Ballet of Romeo and Juliet. Russian feature-length ballet in Magicolor starring Galina Ulanova. Directed by Lev Arnshtam & Leonid Lavrovsky. Music by Sergei Prokofiev. Mosfilm production presented by S. Hurok. With Yuri Zhdanov, Alexei Yermolayev, Sergei Koren, other dancers of Bolshoi Theatre. Apr. 2.

The Birds and the Bees. TV comedian George Gobel makes screen debut in remake of Preston Sturges' "The Lady Eve." Screenplay by Sidney Sheldon & Sturges. Directed by Norman Taurog. Produced by Paul Jones for Paramount. With Mitzi Gaynor, David Niven, Reginald Gardiner, Fred Clark, Hans Conried. Apr. 22.

French Can-Can. French-language film with Jean Gabin as nightclub impresario of 1880s. Screenplay written, directed & produced by Jean Renoir in Technicolor. United Motion Picture Org. release. With Françoise Arnoul, Maria Felix, Giani Esposito, Edith Piaf, Patachou. Apr. 16.

Jubal. Rancher's wife finds cowhands attractive while husband's jealousy is fanned by troublemaker. Screenplay by Russell S. Hughes & Delmar Daves. Produced by Wm. Fadiman in Technicolor for Columbia. With Glenn Ford, Ernest Borgnine, Rod Steiger, Valerie French, Noah Beery Jr. Apr. 24.

A Kid for Two Farthings. Whimsical British tale of small boy who puts faith in what he thinks is unicorn. Screenplay by Wolf Mankowitz based on his novel. Directed & produced by Carol Reed. London Films presentation released by Lopert Films. With Celia Johnson, Diana Dors, David Kossoff, Jonathan Ashmore, Brenda De Banzie, Primo Carnera. Apr. 17.

Lovers and Lollipops. Young man courting young widow through NYC landmarks is harassed by

* Fiction † Non-fiction

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Apr. 28

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,742	*$21,741	*$21,671
Currency circulation	*$30,155	*$30,290	*$29,686
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$27,770	*$27,683	*$22,530
N.Y. bank clearings	$10,567,321,764	$11,072,897,704	$9,655,514,369
England note circulation	*£1,841.95	*£1,842,085	*£1,731.522
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	12,610,127	11,635,380	12,880,910
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	210.83	209.98	189.06
Bond sales (par value)	$21,463,000	$23,890,500	$20,907,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	96.27	96.63	100.08
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	153.007	153,267	216,629
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]7,129,900	7,155,900	6,831,800
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]10,050,000	8,595,000	8,413,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]10,894	*10,918	*9,697
Carloadings (cars)	[b]763,437	742,053	701,432
	Mar.	**Feb.**	**Mar. 1955**
Ind'l output§¶	142	143	135
Steel output (tons)	10,924,778	10,118,995	9,981,754
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$ 2.63¼	$2.67⅞	$ 2.78¾
Corn (bu.)	$ 1.79¼	$ 1.78⅛	$ 1.65⅞
Cotton (lb.)	$ .3665	$ .3685	$ .3435
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$55.50	$55.50	$35.67
Wholesale food Index‡	[d]$ 6.04	$ 6.01	$ 6.42
Weekly whlsl. Index (BLS)¶	[d]113.7	113.5	110.4
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales §¶	[b]113	114	112
Failures (Apr. 19)‡	252	255	204

* In millions ** N.Y. Herald Tribune † Ward's estimate ‡ Dun & Bradstreet ¶ 1947-49=100 § Fed. Reserve Board [a] Member banks, 94 cities, Apr. 18 [b] Apr. 21 [c] Apr. 14 [d] Apr. 24

her bratty daughter. Screenplay written, directed & produced by Morris Engel & Ruth Orkin. Presented by Trans-Lux Pictures. With Lori March, Gerald O'Loughlin, Cathy Dunn. Apr. 18.

The Man in the Gray Flannel Suit. Gregory Peck plays title role of man driven by wife into high-pressured living. Screenplay by Nunnally Johnson from Sloan Wilson's novel. Directed by Johnson. Produced by Darryl F. Zanuck for 20th Century-Fox. With Jennifer Jones, Fredric March, Marisa Pavan, Lee J. Cobb, Ann Harding, Keenan Wynn. Apr. 12.

The Man Who Never Was. True account of how British Intelligence hoaxed German high command into believing World War II landings would take place in Greece instead of Sicily. Screenplay by Nigel Balchin based on Ewen Montagu's book. Directed by Ronald Neame in Technicolor CinemaScope. Produced by André Hakim for 20th Century-Fox. With Clifton Webb, Robert Flemyng, Gloria Grahame, Stephen Boyd. Apr. 3.

The Swan. Grace Kelly [see p. 140E1] as poor princess at turn of century looking over Europe's dwindling stock of crowned heads for suitable match. Screenplay by John Dighton based on Ferenc Molnar's play. Directed by Charles Vidor. Produced by Dore Schary in Eastman Color for MGM. With Alec Guinness, Louis Jourdan, Agnes Moorehead, Jesse Royce Landis, Brian Aherne, Leo G. Carroll. Apr. 26.

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Rabbinical Assembly of Amer., in an annual convention Apr. 25-28 in Ferndale, N.Y., adopted resolutions: upholding separation of church & state as essential to religious freedom and noting "current intense pressures to intrude the teaching of religion into the public school"; indorsing sale of defensive arms to Israel by the U.S.; calling on leaders of all faiths to try to arrange a conference at which Israeli-Arab differences could be settled; acknowledging that Jews outside Israel were "spiritually involved with Israel's security" without owing "political allegiance" to the state; criticizing the anti-Zionist Amer. Council for Judaism's activities. Rabbi Aaron H. Blumenthal of Mt. Vernon, N.Y. was elected RAA pres. to succeed Rabbi Harry Halpern of Brooklyn. [See Vol. XV, pp. 179F2, 95D1] . . . **Pope Pius XII,** leading Roman Catholics in their first observance of May 1 as feast day of St. Joseph the Artisan, urged that Christian workers strive to free Communist-organized workers from the "error & deceitful mirages" by which they had been misled. [See p. 115B3; Vol. XV, 151A3] . . . **Rev. Wm. Howard Melish'** right to continue as temporary minister of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church was upheld Mar. 26 by a state appellate court in Brooklyn. Melish announced Apr. 29 he would accept an "intl. peace prize" extended him Apr. 27 by the Soviet-led World Peace Council in Vienna. (Others named for the prize: the late Irene Joliot-Curie, Greek novelist Nikos Kazantzakis, Chinese artist Chi Paishih.) [See p. 88E3] . . . **Emergency federal aid** for public school construction and increased teacher salaries were recommended by the White House Conf. on Education in its final report to Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 6. The report estimated that 200,000 to 500,000 school buildings would be needed by 1960 at a cost of $10-$15 billion. The committee, headed by Proctor & Gamble pres. Neil McElroy, urged; doubling of teacher salaries to attract the most capable; greater decentralization of schools in larger cities; basic public health measures to be provided to public & parochial schools at public expense; employment of teachers without discrimination. The report stated that the problem of school desegregation would have to be worked out "by each community in its own way" in accordance with the Supreme Court's order.

In a minority report, Pres. Albert J. Hayes, of the Intl. Assn. of Machinists (CIO-AFL) took issue with the concept of "emergency federal aid" and declared that education was a federal responsibility and should not be limited by emergency aid. The committee returned unspent $36,000 of its $620,000 appropriation. [See Vol. XV, p. 402A3]

OBITUARIES

Edward Arnold (Guenther Schneider), 66, actor since 1905 in films *(Diamond Jim Brady, Command Decision, All That Money Can Buy),* on stage & radio, pres. Screen Actors Guild 1941-42; Apr. 26 in Encino, Calif. of cerebral hemmorhage.

Grace Margaret Knight (Mrs. Roger W.) Babson, 82, wife & business associate of economist-founder of Babson Inst.; Apr. 30 in Wellesley, Mass. [See Vol. XV, p. 236G3]

Sen. Alben William Barkley (D., Ky.), 78, U.S. Vice Pres. under Truman 1949-53, Senate Democratic leader during FDR & Truman Admins. 1937-48; Apr. 30 in Lexington, Va., while addressing Washington and Lee U. students' mock Dem. Party convention.

Wide World

BARKLEY

Barkley began 5th Senatorial term as junior member from Kentucky Jan. 5, 1955, having emerged from 2 yrs'. retirement following Vice Presidential term to defeat incumbent Republican Sen. John Sherman Cooper in 1954. Previously had served 6 consecutive terms as Representative 1913-27, 4 consecutive terms as Senator 1927-49. Staunch New Dealer, he was helped to election as Senate Dem. majority leader 1937 in preference to Sen. Pat Harrison (Miss.) by letter from FDR addressing him as "Dear Alben." Broke with FDR only over veto of 1944 tax bill, due to which Barkley resigned as Senate majority leader; colleagues reelected Barkley & overrode veto; FDR apologized in 2d "Dear Alben" letter. Passed over as FDR's choice of 1944 running mate in favor of Sen. Harry S. Truman. Rousing speech to 1948 Dem. Natl. Convention won him Vice Presidential nomination. Labor leaders opposition due to his age caused him to withdraw as contender for 1952 Presidential nomination. Gifted & witty extemporaneous orator, vigorous campaigner, personally much admired by politicians of both parties; became affectionately know as "The Veep" during Vice Presidential term. Born Nov. 24, 1877 in Graves Co., Ky., son of farmer. Attended Marvin (Ky.) & Emory (Ga.) Colleges, U. of Va. Law School. Served as Prosecuting Atty. 1905-1908, county judge 1909-12 in Paducah, Ky. & state legislator prior to Congressional career. First wife, Dorothy Brower Barkley, died 1947; they had son, 2 daughters. Married Mrs. Carleton S. Hadley, then 38, widow of St. Louis, while Vice Pres. Nov. 18, 1949. She witnessed his death when he was stricken during Apr. 30 speech after he had spoken this sentence: "I would rather be a servant in the House of the Lord than sit in the house of the mighty." Barkley's death left Senate membership 48 D., 47 R.; Ky. Gov. A. B. Chandler (D.) was expected to name Democrat as Barkley's temporary successor pending November election. [See p. 87A2; Vol. XIV, 379C1; Vol. VIII, 228D]

Carroll Binder, 60, newspaperman, ed. *Minneapolis Tribune* editorial page since 1946, vice chrmn. UN Subcom. on Freedom of Information 1949-51; May 1 in Minneapolis of leukemia.

Archbishop Gyula Czapik, of Eger, 68, highest ranking Hungarian Roman Catholic prelate allowed to practice (he signed 1951 loyalty oath to Hungarian Peoples' Republic although known as an anti-Communist); Apr. 25 in Budapest of cancer.

Count Charles de Ferry de Fontnouvelle, 79, French Consul-Gen. in New York 1931-40, founder Lycée Française (N.Y.); Apr. 25 in Glen Cove, N. Y.

Ludwig Freude, 66, Argentina Nazi who was absolved by Perón of all charges, including espionage, after being sought by both U. S. & England who wanted him turned over to Allies; Apr. 25 in Buenos Aires.

Warren Irving Glover, 77, asst. Postmaster-Gen. in Coolidge & Hoover Admins., early advocate of airmail; Apr. 29 in Brooklyn, of cancer.

Stan Golestan, 80, Roumanian-born composer, music critic; Apr. 22 in Paris.

Frederick Charles Hicks, 80, librarian emeritus of Yale Law School, law prof.; Apr. 30 in Hamden, Conn.

Sir Robert Hotung, 93, millionaire Hong Kong financier & philanthropist; Apr. 26 in Hong Kong.

Edward E. Paramore, Jr., 60, journalist, playwright, movie scenario writer *(Sea of Grass, Thundering Herd, Farmer Takes A Wife),* co-author with F. Scott Fitzgerald of script for *Three Comrades* in 1938; May 1 in Shreveport, La. of injuries received in accidental fall at parking garage.

Frederick B. Rentschler, 68, aeronautical engineer, chrmn. United Aircraft Corp., founder Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co. 1925; Apr. 25 in Boca Raton, Fla.

Frank M. Richman, 74, Indiana Supreme Court judge 1940-47 who sat with U.S. tribunal at Nuremberg war crimes trials 1947; Apr. 28 in Indianapolis.

Mme. Natalia Lvovna Rimsky-Korsakoff, 91, niece of Russian composer Tchaikovsky, cousin-in-law of composer Nicholas Rimsky-Korsakoff, lecturer; Apr. 27 in West Orange, N. J.

John Bradley Storrs, 71, U.S. futurist sculptor, student of Rodin; Apr. 29 in Mer, France.

Gen. Kazunari Ugaki, 87, Japanese War Min.. 1925-31, Forgn. Min. 1938 who incurred wrath of war-minded Japanese leaders when he tried to carry out 1922 Washington disarmament pact; Apr. 30, Tokyo (pneumonia).

Field Marshal Wilhelm Ritter von Leeb, 79, chief of German Army that broke through France's Maginot Line 1940, leader of futile German attempt to break through Leningrad's defenses 1942 (sentenced 1948 by Nuremberg tribunal to 3 yrs. imprisonment for crimes against Russian civilians); Apr. 29 in Augsberg, Germany.

Jean Ybarnegaray, 73, French Rightist Parliamentarian in 1920's & '30s, Min. of War Veterans & Min. of Youth & Family in Marshal Petain's 1940 Vichy regime (later arrested by Gestapo & imprisoned at Dachau); Apr. 25 in Paris.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto racing: Eugenio Castellotti, 25, of Italy, driving a Ferrari, won the Mille Miglia (992.3 mi.) road race starting & ending in Brescia, Italy Apr. 29. His time: 11 hr. 37 min. 10 sec. 2 drivers & 3 spectators were killed in accidents during the race. [See pp. 140B1, 104E1] . . . **Chess:** Vassily Smyslov, 35, of Russia won the world championship challengers' tourney in Amsterdam Apr. 30 for the right to play Mikhail Botvinnik of Russia for the world title. [See p. 132G1] . . . **Golf:** Gene Littler of San Diego, Calif. won the $38,500 Las Vegas (Nev.) Tournament of Champions Apr. 29, for $10,000 [see p. 64C1]. Betsy Rawls won the $5,000 Peach Blossom-Betsy Rawls women's tourney in Spartanburg, S.C. Apr. 29, for $900. [See pp. 139G1, 72A2] . . . **Horse racing:** Mrs. Ethel D. Jacobs' Joe Jones, Anthony DeSpirito up, won the $54,800 Lincoln Special Apr. 25 at Lincoln Downs (Providence, R.I.), for $36,700. Calumet Farm's Fabius, Willie Hartack up, won the $16,700 Derby Trial by a length over Head Man at Churchill Downs (Louisville, Ky.) May 1, for $13,050. [See p. 139G3] . . . **Tennis:** Budge Patty & Angela Mortimer won the British hard-court singles titles in Bournemouth, Eng. Apr. 28. [See pp. 140A1, 104E2]

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Rocky Marciano (Rocco Marchegiano), to be 32 Sept. 1, of Brockton, Mass. announced in New York Apr. 27 his retirement as world heavyweight boxing champion. He had won all 49 of his bouts (43 by knockouts) since his pro debut Feb. 21, 1947. [See p. 16A2; Vol. XV, 316D1; XII, 308D] . . . **Don Cockell** was deprived of recognition as British Empire heavyweight boxing champion by the British Boxing Bd. of Control May 1 after cancellation of a scheduled title defense May 28 against Jack Gardner. [See Vol. XV, p. 172B2] . . . **Ohio State U.** was placed on a year's probation & made ineligible for the 1957 Rose Bowl football game by Western Conf. Comm. Kenneth L. (Tug) Wilson in Chicago Apr. 26. The school was penalized on charges that it had violated conference rules on off-campus work by football players & that coach Woody Hayes had given players personal "loans." [See Vol. XV, p. 404F1] . . . **NCAA Council,** meeting in New Orleans May 1, placed Texas A&M, the U. of Kansas & Mississippi College on probation (A&M to May 14, 1957, the others for a year). A&M also was barred from NCAA championship competition & from invitational events observing NCAA rules. The 3 colleges were charged with violation of NCAA limits on financial aid to athletic recruits, and Mississippi College with violation of NCAA deadlines on fall basketball practice. [See p. 56B2] . . . **Natl. AAU** Apr. 30 barred the Wm. & Mary College track team from AAU-sanctioned events because 2 of its members had run against Lt. Wes Santee Apr. 28 in the *Norfolk* (Va.) *Virginian-Pilot* relays. [See p. 96D2] . . . **Natl. Basketball Assn.** player trade Apr. 30: Boston gave St. Louis Ed Macauley for draft rights to Bill Russell & K. C. Jones, All-American stars last season at San Francisco. [See pp. 124G1, 104G1] . . . **Earl (Dutch) Reibel** of Detroit was designated winner Apr. 24 of the NHL Lady Byng Meml. Trophy for sportsmanship. [See p. 140C1] . . . **Anti-gambling resolution** signed by 240 leading U.S. amateur golfers who agreed voluntarily not to let their names be used in Calcutta-pool betting auctions was issued May 1 in Huntington, W. Va. by Wm. C. Campbell, 1955 U.S. Walker Cup team captain. [See p. 40B2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents. 10 persons were killed when a gas heater exploded in a 3-story brick building Apr. 27 in Pulaski, Va. . . . 2 of 54 persons (25 British servicemen, 11 of their wives & 18 children) aboard a 4-engined York troop-carrier plane enroute to Cyprus were killed on takeoff from Stansted, Eng. Apr. 30. Officials said the fact that seats faced the rear, now standard practice on troop carriers, had prevented a heavier death toll. [See p. 132F2] . . . Baton Rouge (La.) Mayor Jesse L. Webb Jr., 33, and 2 friends—Dr. James Kimbro Owen, 40, philosophy prof. at Louisiana State U., & Paul Pittman, 42, Baton Rouge deputy sheriff—were killed when their private Cessna 180 lost a wing & exploded in mid-air Apr. 28 over Grand Ledge, Mich. They had been en route to Michigan State U. for a conference on city problems.

Crime. A Brooklyn drug theft ring was reported broken up Apr. 29 with arrests of: Paul Guiery, 52, John W. Helps Jr., 44, & John Giappone, 26, all employes of E. R. Squibb & Sons' Brooklyn plant & charged with stealing an estimated $500,000 worth of drugs & vitamins from the plant; David Reiss, 40, Irving Sheffein, 51, Felix Di Geronimo, 27, Joseph Berson, 47, Sheldon L. Sirota, 21, & David Cohen, 52, pharmacy owners & clerks charged with receiving stolen goods. 4 Brooklyn physicians indicted Apr. 26 on charges of illegal sale of narcotics and violation of public health laws: Dr. Louis Ray, 47; Dr. Alexander Leavitt, 46; Dr. David B. Friedman, 56; Dr. Leo Ariola, 46. . . . Rep. Thomas J. Lane (D., Mass.), 57, was sentenced Apr. 30 in Boston federal court to 4 mos. in jail & fined $10,000 for having evaded $38,542 in income taxes. [See p. 78C2] . . . U. S. Immigration officers Apr. 30 arrested stewards Lino Raffaele, 34, & Camillo Ardito, 49, of the Italian liner *Cristoforo Colombo* on charges that they had smuggled 2 Italians into the U.S. 4 other aliens who had been smuggled in during the past 8 weeks and 4 persons charged with harboring them were arrested Apr. 27. [See p. 140C3] . . . Frank Costello's offer to quit the U.S. voluntarily to avoid a 5-yr. prison sentence for federal income tax evasion was rejected by the Justice Dept., it was reported in New York Apr. 25. [See p. 80F3] . . . Camilio Weston Leyra Jr., 56, of Brooklyn, convicted 3 times for the 1950 bludgeon murders of his parents, was freed Apr. 27 by the N.Y. State Court of Appeals, which dismissed the first-degree murder indictment against him on grounds of insufficient evidence. Leyra, who had spent a record 4 yr. 9 mo. 3 days in the Sing Sing death house, was released May 2. [See Vol. XV, p. 236E2] . . . Huntsville, Ala. police Apr. 25 charged Doc Hill, 22, with 2d-degree murder in the death of Negro preacher L. C. Baldwin, 79, who was killed Apr. 22 after a rock allegedly thrown by Hill broke his leg and he fell, striking his head against a pavement. . . . Kenneth Chapin, 20, convicted in the 1954 slaying of Lynn Ann Smith & Stephen Goldberg, was granted a 2d stay of execution Apr. 26 by Mass. Gov. Christian A. Herter. [See Vol. XV, p. 96G2] . . . The Internal Revenue Service reported Apr. 30 that 1,386 liquor stills had been seized during March & 1,086 persons arrested in 7 southern states. . . . The FBI reported Apr. 30 that 2,262,450 major crimes were committed in the U.S. in 1955 as against 2,267,250 in 1954, the first drop in 8 yrs. [See p. 104C3]

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Martha Raye, 39, TV comedienne, was sued for $50,000 on charges of alienation of affection Apr. 27 in Westport, Conn. by Mrs. Barbara Ann O'Shea, 20, wife of policeman Robert B. O'Shea, 29. Miss Raye was charged with having showered O'Shea with gifts while he was assigned to guard her home after she allegedly had been threatened by an ex-husband. [See Vol. XIV, p. 144C3] . . . **Primo Carnera,** wrestler & ex-world heavyweight boxing champ, filed a $1½ million damage suit against Columbia Pictures Apr. 30 in Santa Monica, Calif. Carnera charged Columbia's motion picture *The Harder They Fall,* based on Budd Schulberg's novel, paralleled his own career, constituted an invasion of privacy & damaged his reputation. [See Vol. XIII, p. 292C3] . . . **Milton F. Untermeyer,** 75, retired N.Y. stockbroker & 2d cousin of poet Louis Untermeyer, fatally shot himself Apr. 29.

Married: Gardner Cowles, 53, *Look* magazine ed. & *Des Moines* (Ia.) *Register & Tribune* pres., to Mrs. Jan Hochstraser Cox, 38; May 1 in N.Y. (his 4th, her 3d). [See Vol. XV, p. 388G3] . . . Actress Doris Dowling, 32, divorced 7th wife of bandleader Artie Shaw, to United Artists vice pres. Robert Blumofe, 46; Apr. 27 in Santa Monica, Calif. (2d for both). . . . Actor Dewey Martin to singer Peggy Lee; Apr. 28 in Palm Springs, Calif. (her 3d, his 2d).

Divorced: Walda (Eileen Joan) Winchell, 28, daughter of columnist Walter Winchell, from hotel owner Hyatt von Dehn, 41, on charges of cruelty; Apr. 26 in Los Angeles. [See Vol. XV, p. 260F3].

Birthdays: Japanese Emperor Hirohito was 55 Apr. 29. [See Vol. XV, p. 396F3] . . . Netherlands Queen Juliana was 47 Apr. 30. [See Vol. XV, p. 433G3]